

Alternative Application for Coulomb-Suspended Proton Grid Voltage Cells as Free Electron LASER Electron Source

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Introduction

In addition to being an innately efficient basis for an energy storage technology, CSPG voltage cells, it seems, may have a dual function involving miniaturizing Free Electron LASERs.

Abstract

Free Electron LASERs have size and power requirements that make them, as they exist today, impractical for many LASER applications. Where FELs show most promise is in terms of their efficiency over even the most advanced chemical LASERs. The experiment of 05Dec2022 at the National Ignition Facility betrayed the inefficiency of the LASER systems of today. It was estimated that 300x more energy was consumed by the LASER than was emitted as light. While 50% more energy came out of the resultant explosion than went in, the efficiency of the LASER system itself was laughably poor.

While practical fusion generators will likely not utilize LASERs of any kind, LASERs have many applications. Improvements to their efficiency and miniaturization would lead to tangible benefits in a variety of areas.

Free Electron LASERs generate light by using alternating electromagnets to, in the simplest possible terms, force clusters of electrons to undergo a process in which the electrons at the rear of clusters speed up and move to the front of the pack as those in front fall to the rear. This process repeats many thousands of times, resulting in the generation of more light for each proportional increase in undulation count. The act of electrons passing in proximity to one another in transverse or even opposing directions generates light in much the same way that protons doing the same thing can lead to the generation of gluons, odderons, and neutrons.

One recurring theme in emerging scientific discoveries of late is the fact that sub-nucleonic particles can be generated most readily by near-collisions of rapidly moving particles. Even positrons can be generated by the close approach of transverse X-Ray beams.

The CSPG voltage cell naturally consists, when charged, of hydrogen gas within a cube within a cube. The protons are, of course, held in place by a powerful Coulomb grid established by the larger exterior cube, which is made from a crystalline form of lead. So many hydrogen ions being forced into proximity in this configuration, those of you who are familiar with my work know, enables exponentially greater numbers of electrons to be stored amongst the protons. The entire contents of the inner cube of the CSPG behave as a plasma. Importantly, this means the electrons are in constant motion.

Thus, in creating this concept for the CSPG several months ago, not only was an energy storage technology of unprecedented potential described, but a Self-Amplified Spontaneous Emission (SASE) device was, as well. This being the case, if photons are not allowed to be shunted out of the proposed CSPG device, it is quite likely that the cube would overheat.

While this does pose an unexpected pitfall, it also means that all CSPGs are also SASE generators. What we have here is a voltage cell in which rather than electrons being stored in an anode where they remain physically stationary, the electrons are in constant motion, frenetically swarming around in a plasma with nowhere to go. Necessarily, such a device would generate enormous, bordering on unmanageable levels of light emission which, if harnessed, could be used to create compact light and electron sources of unprecedented efficiency and intensity.

The laws of thermodynamics would seem not to permit the emission of light and the retention of all of the electrons added to the voltage cell. We should expect, in such a system, to find missing electrons. What if, however, we found that we still had our electrons, every last one, no matter how much light was generated with the device? This is absolutely possible with Self-Amplifying Spontaneous Emission. Electrons will not exit the voltage cell unless allowed to do so through a cathode. Where, then, would the energy come from to both retain all electrons in the CSPG and emit copious amounts of light? The answer lies in the neutrino vacuum effect I mentioned several times in previous publications. To have swarming electrons in a closed chamber would result in large amounts of interaction between magnetism and electrical charge. As my readers know, this results in energy being altered in terms of its mass and, from our perspective, disappearing from view. The void within an electron created by this phenomenon is automatically filled in by neutrinos from the surrounding area. The mere fact this is possible is proof that we are floating on a sea of truly limitless neutrino energy to which we have had essentially zero access until now.

Therefore, one of these special batteries may serve as source of electrons and as its own Free Electron LASER. This mechanism conforms with the laws of energy conservation as the energy needed to create the additional electrons comes from gravity.

Conclusion

If confirmed, this would constitute the first discovery of true Zero-Point Energy and a means of not merely harnessing and converting into electricity gravitational energy (neutrinos) but also deliberately drawing closer the gravitational energy so as to be able to harness it, leading to substantial net energy gain from a technology originally intended merely to be an energy storage system.